

# Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 490.]

**FOR SALE.**  
ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Goddard Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars; and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

## Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, of the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

350 acres of Land, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fredrick Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres of Land, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Gorman, Thomas Mott, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of Sticks and Tin Ware, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

Also, a new and complete Stick GIG and Harness. For all which, good notes of hand, or negro property, will be received in payment.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829.

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## Bargains, in LAND.

THE subscriber having more Land than he can conveniently keep in cultivation, is desirous of disposing of the following tracts, viz:

A tract containing 24 acres, lying on the South Fork of the Yadkin river, 7 miles north of Statesville, with a dwelling-house, and 20 acres cleared and in cultivation. Another tract of 160 acres, lying on the waters of said river, with a dwelling-house, barn, and 25 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 134 acres, adjoining the above, 11 miles north of Statesville, on the main road leading from thence to Wilkesboro. Another tract of 133 acres, on the waters of Rocky Creek, unimproved. Another tract, of 100 acres, on the waters of Elk Shoal Creek, adjoining lands of N. Norton; with a house, and 3 or 10 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 80 acres, on the waters of Third Creek, 8 or 10 miles north west of Statesville, with a house, and about ten acres in cultivation. And another tract, of 30 acres, unimproved, on the South Fork of the Yadkin river.

Prices and payments will be made accommodating, and can be known on application to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Iredell county, N. C.; or, in his absence, to John Feinster.

Persons desirous of obtaining bargains, and settling themselves in a healthy country would do well to call and examine for themselves. There are churches, grist mills, saw mills, wool machines and cotton gins, convenient to the above lands; and there are on them plenty of good pure wholesome springs of water. Gold has been found on lands adjoining two of these tracts.

AEER FEINSTER.

October 1st, 1829.

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## 20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE.

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829.

71

## Emporium of Fashion!

WM. J. COWAN, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Rowan county and the public in general, that he has taken a Shop at Cowan & Reeves's Store, *Wood Grove*, in said county, 13 miles west of Salisbury; where he intends carrying on the

## TAILORING BUSINESS.

in all its various branches. Having made arrangements regularly to receive the New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, and having himself worked in the most fashionable shops in the state, he feels a confidence in stating, that his garments will not be excelled, as to style, fashion, and durability of workmanship.

All orders from a distance, shall be promptly attended to, and executed at short notice.

He hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The smallest favor will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.

Wood Grove, Rowan co. Oct. 8, 1829.

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Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

## COTTON CANVASS.

THE subscriber will continue the *Boating Business* between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of Merchandise, and transportation of Cotton, and other produce committed to his charge. This route is of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance of the strictest attention to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

FOR SALE,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale or retail.

JOS. H. TOWNES.

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## CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN

I now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery,

Paints, Dyestuffs,

Boots, Shoes,

Groceries, &c.;

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality

Tenerif Wine, Old Muscatell ditto.

Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine

Old Holland Gin, old Cognac

brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum; together with every

article usually found in a store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.

Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829.

6m11

## A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & Co.

WE removed to the north corner of the Court-House—the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel; where they are disposed to sell

GOODS very low.

Salisbury, September 18th, 1829.

85

## New Goods.

FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND

CHEAPER

THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in

Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES.

Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and

they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829.

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## DANIEL H. CRESS.

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting

Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually

asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829.

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## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of

GOODS;

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Cutlery,

Saddlery, Medicines,

Paints, &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.

October 5th, 1829.

3m140

## COTTON CANVASS.

The following are some extracts from a pamphlet, with which we have been favored by a friend in Washington, on the use of Cotton, as preferable to Hemp, for the Sails of Ships of War, or Merchant Vessels.

The correspondence between Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, and the Navy Department, together with the certificates annexed, will interest those engaged in the culture or manufacture of Cotton. The result of the experiments now undertaken by the National Government, cannot fail to excite the best wishes of the patriot and statesman; and if successful, will be hailed by the South as an event second only to the introduction of that rich triumphant plant to her soil.

The history of Cotton in this country, exhibits one of the most striking phenomena of the age in which we live. Forty years since, not one pound of Cotton was exported from the United States; now it amounts to 30,000,000 dollars, out of the \$38,000,000 of our exports. Then we imported Cotton from a great distance and at a very high price; now we drive it out of every market in the world, by the abundance, cheapness, and superiority of American Cotton.

The country of its first cultivation is not certainly known; it is believed, however, to be indigenous to the continents of Asia and Africa, as well as America; and to have been in the two former as it is in some parts of the latter continent, a perennial plant. Its advance to a more northern latitude, together with culture, has made it annual.

The manufacture and use of Cotton wool was anterior to history. The Mummies of ancient Thebes are, down to this day, always found wrapped in Cotton cloth of close texture, good fabric, and apparent preservation. India, Persia, China and Egypt, were clothed in Cotton three thousand years ago; and now, in the nineteenth century, it is the golden fleece that lures the adventurous Argonauts of three quarters of the globe, to the shores of the new world. Known and used, beyond the memory or records of man, on two continents, it was the first specimen of aboriginal art that caught the eye of Columbus, on the person of the admiring savage of the Western hemisphere. The use of this article seems to have been more ancient and general, than either silk, hemp or flax—and to possess perhaps, for all the useful and ornamental purposes, advantages over all or either of them. It is whiter, as durable, and infinitely cheaper, than silk. It becomes whiter by washing—Silk pales, fades, and becomes dingy under that operation. Cotton stockings (of the Sea Island growth) in consequence of these advantages, have become the court and fashionable dress of France. Common short staple Cotton, has similar advantages over hemp and flax.

It would seem from the testimony subjoined, that Cotton is preferable to hemp, for the purposes of our navigation, as well from the intrinsic qualities of the thing itself, as from its importance to the wealth of the nation.

1st. Cotton will not so readily break from flapping; it is so much closer in its texture, that the wind does not penetrate through it, and wear its threads by friction as in hemp or flax.

2nd. It will not mildew, unless sized and starched, which is not necessary.

3d. It holds wind better, and will propel a ship nearly one mile per hour faster, under a breeze at six miles per hour, than hemp or flax.

4th. It is lighter and more easily handled.

5th. It is not so combustible as flax or hemp.

6th. It is cheaper now by 30 per cent, and would be cheaper, with competition in the manufacturing.

7th. It would require no oppressive duties to protect the raw material.

8th. The use of Cotton duck at home, would increase a like demand for the raw material of the planter, and the fabric of the manufacturer.

9th. It is the richest staple of the nation, and the present product can be speedily quadrupled in the United States.

The single fact that Cotton sails increase the celerity of Ships, is sufficient, of itself, to insure their general adoption. In times of peace, and for the ordinary purposes of commerce, the advantage of a mile per hour would be incalculable; but in war it would not only often change the fate of squadrons and fleets, but sometimes of nations.

In addition to the above facts, the publisher has the authority to state, from a highly respectable quarter, that the experiment is now making to caulk our public vessels with Cotton instead of hemp; that it is already acknowledged to be decidedly preferable to oakum; and a distinguished naval officer is of opinion, that it is even superior to new hemp, which has of late been much used. Upwards of sixty tons of foreign hemp has been thus consumed in caulking ships of war, which, it is now almost certain, will be abandoned, for the superior substitute of our own Cotton—a most interesting fact to the Cotton cultivator.

It is also worthy of remark that it has been positively ascertained that the use of hempen oakum for caulking the seams of vessels, has frequently laid the seeds of the dry rot, and that sound Cotton after frequent experiments, has never yet been known to communicate such a dangerous infection to a ship's timbers.

In the Navy, for boat awnings, bags, hammocks, and the lighter sails of men-of-war, Cotton has for two or three years past been preferred; and of course bids fair, hereafter, to work up an immense additional quantity of the raw material.

A single pound of Sea Island Cotton which cost the importer one hundred and twenty-five cents in Liverpool, was returned to Charleston, S. C., in a manufactured state, and sold for one hundred and ten dollars! Such is the astonishing quality of this plant.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. JOHN BRANCH, Secretary of the Navy, to Warren R. Davis, Esq. Member of Congress from South Carolina.

Navy Department, August 24th, 1829.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 12th inst. containing your views of the expediency of introducing into our Navy, the use of cotton canvass.

The testimonials presented by you,

from highly respectable sources, of the result of various experiments in the merchant service, added to the trial made of a topsail of that material, during the late cruise of the sloop of war Boston, are sufficiently satisfactory to authorize a more extended experiment.

The fitness of this great staple of our country for the manufacture of canvass, suitable for naval purposes, shall, as it deserves, be fully and fairly tested.

I have accordingly, with the approbation of the President, ordered a full suit of sails for the sloop-of-war Peacock, now fitting for sea, to be made from cotton canvass.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient

servant, JNO. BRANCH.

Hon. WARREN R. DAVIS

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Branch,

Secretary of the Navy, to Com. Jesse D. Elliott,

Dated the 15th of Sept. 1829.

SIR: Your favor of the 9th instant has been received; and duly appreciating the importance of the subject to which it refers, I have not neglected to bestow the most deliberate consideration on its contents.

That prejudices should exist against the introduction into the Naval service, of an article, the practical importance of which has not been fully tested by experience, is not to be wondered at. If, however, the contemplated innovation be an improvement, these prejudices must necessarily give way to experiments which shall demonstrate the value and importance of the discovery.

I am much pleased, on this occasion, to have the benefits of your aid, in giving a fair trial to the merits of the proposed substitute for the Canvass now used in the United States Navy.

You may rely upon the best efforts of the Department, to afford you an opportunity of making this trial, under circumstances the most favorable to their success; and that your requisitions for the Cotton sails, hammocks, &c., shall be complied with, as speedily as they can be prepared; and if not ready to be put on board the Peacock before her necessary departure from the United States, they shall be forwarded to the squadron by the Erie, or by some other safe conveyance.

Wishing you a successful cruise and safe return, I remain, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

Com. JESSE D. ELLIOTT, New York.

## Useful Memoranda.

London is distant from Edinburgh 395 miles S.—from Dublin 838 S. E.—Amsterdam 190 W.—Paris 225 N. N. W.—Copenhagen 610 S. W.—Vienna 820 N. W.—Madrid 860 N. E. b. E.—Rome 950 N. N. W.—Constantinople 1660 N. N. W.—Moscow 1660 E. S. E.—Stockholm 750 S. W.—Petersburg 1140 S. W.—Berlin 540 W.—Lisbon 850 N. E.

Boston is distant from New York 229 —Philadelphia 231—Baltimore 421—Washington 461—Charleston, S. C. 1003—Savannah 1121—New-Orleans 1624—St. Louis, Missouri. 1444—Eastport 395—Montreal 340—Quebec 500—Halifax, N. S. 500.

Curious Statistics.—A French doctor, Fabre, has recently received a prize from the Paris Academy of Sciences, for a statistical table of suicides, &c. in the French capital. The doctor, in the course of his work, states, that among men the greatest number of suicides is between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five; and among women, between twenty-five and thirty-five; but that there are twice as many suicides among young girls under fifteen years of age as among boys of the same age. He calculates, that the influence of disappointed love, and of jealousy, is in the proportion of 2 1/2 among women to 1 in men; that the reverses of fortune produce as 3 in men to 1 in women; and that the influence of baffled ambition is as 5 to 1. Actual misery however, is stated to have an equal effect on both sexes.

Attending to the number of deaths by apoplexy, the doctor estimates that they were in Paris from 1794 to 1804, 390; from 1804 to 1814, 919; and from 1814 to 1824, 919. There are nearly three times more apoplexies among men than women.

Five or six young men, some of them medical students, have been tried at Albany for stealing and dissecting an Egyptian Mummy, the property of Messrs. Broughton, Curtis & Thorn; and fined twelve hundred dollars and costs. Curiosity prompted them to violate the law in this instance; and they have had to pay pretty "dear for the whistle."

Politeness.—An officer in battle happening to bow, a cannon ball passed over his head, and took off the head of a soldier who stood behind him; "you see (said he) that a man never loses by politeness."

## "I'M SORRY."

Of all the falsehoods put forth in this lying world, none is more often told, or with a more hypocritical intent, than the two words at the head of this article.

To pity and to relieve the suffering of our fellow creatures, displays a feeling so generous, so much like the great author of our being, that almost all men covet the reputation of possessing such a disposition; but as they are in general too selfish to exercise it in reality, they endeavor to counterfeit a similar feeling, though in their hearts they are conscious of not having any just claims to the character.

When we compare the language of those who are often expressing their grief at the miscarriage of others with their actual endeavors to mitigate the sufferings they pretend to deplore, we at once see that they use the phrase, "I am sorry," either as a matter of course, or in the hope of gaining a credit for sympathy to which they are by no means entitled.

In proofs of this, look at the man who wishes to borrow a sum of money; the man to whom he applies, knowing him to be a bad paymaster, determines from the first to deny him; but when he applies, tells him he is very sorry he cannot accommodate him, and as soon as he is gone congratulates himself on so easily escaping from the prospect of loss by putting his cash in an unsafe place. In this case no man can doubt, that, instead of feeling sorrow, as he said, he rejoiced that he could not, or did not comply with the request.

A man loses his property in consequence of being surety for a friend, who, through knavery or misfortune, fails to perform his engagements. All the neighborhood are professedly extremely sorry; while at their heart they rejoice at the opportunity thus offered them of placing their own foresight, in refusing to incur responsibility, in contrast with the pious of their weak neighbor. It's all a lie; they are not sorry, but glad the disaster happened.

When a person is taken sick, though all around profess to be very sorry, not one in ten will do anything for his comfort or relief. Their sorrow ends in words; and if asked to afford assistance, they say they are sorry they cannot render it consistently with a proper attention to their own affairs. Their sorrow is nothing but talk, and the only thing they are in truth sorry for is, that their aid is required.

Let a young lady lose the object of her affections, or be otherwise unfortunate, and you will immediately hear all the circumstances trumpeted forth to the world by those who were either her rivals or her unsuccessful suitors; they lose no opportunity of spreading the report, and think to hide their joy under the slight veil and contemptible subterfuge of saying "I'm sorry."

So it is through the world; professions of sorrow in most cases are mere words, and he who thinks they are more, will sometime or other find himself grievously disappointed. Even some of those who pretend to be guided by the principles of religion, show that their words and their practice are two extremes which cannot harmonize; as for instance, when men profess to be sorry that intemperance is making such fearful ravages among us, while they do not themselves abstain from the use of ardent spirits.

Quick Work....A sum of \$30 was bet a few days since, that Mr. John Billings of this town could not make 36 horse shoes in three hours. Mr. B. took up the bet and went to work. The first hour he finished 17 shoes, and in two hours and sixteen minutes the whole number was completed. At the end of 3 hours he had made 45 shoes! [Saco (Maine) Palladium.]

Parents and nurses should do all in their power to prevent diseases; but when a child is taken ill, professional advice ought to be immediately obtained. The diseases of children are, in general, rapid in their progress, and the least delay is always dangerous.

## Journal of Health.

"Talking of storms," said an honest Irishman, the other day to a friend of ours; "at Wilmington, last summer, we had the heaviest I ever saw in my life, considering the size of the town."

As the sun in all his splendor was peeping over the eastern hills, a newly married man exclaimed, "the glory of the world is rising!" His wife, who happened to be just getting up at that moment, taking the compliment to herself, simpered out, "What would you say, my dear, if I had my silk gown on?"



## ELECTION of U. S. SENATOR.

FROM THE SALISBURY STAR.

**Messrs. Editors:** It will devolve on the next Legislature to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the appointment of Governor Branch to a post under the General Government. Without presuming to designate any particular gentleman as a fit person to receive the appointment, I will take the liberty of suggesting a few reasons why the Senator, at this time, should be conceded to the western section of our State. I do this with no desire to excite sectional feeling either in the East or West, but rather to allay any that may arise, and to call up sentiments of a more generous cast.

It is a misfortune, injurious alike to the character and prosperity of our State, that certain prejudices, called *Eastern* and *Western*, have so long existed among us, and have been felt uniformly in all important elections by the Legislature, and even in measures of general policy. It is certainly time that an end should be put to this state of things, and that other motives and reasons should furnish the rule of action. While we admit that both parties are, alike and equally, bound by the obligations of patriotism to discontinue these local divisions, it cannot be denied that the *East* alone have it in their power to accomplish the object. They being the *strongest* party, have but to set the example of forbearance and liberality and the thing is done. But so long as they continue to hoist the banner of local jealousy, so long as they continue to engross to themselves all the important appointments, and to carry their points by the force of sectional feelings—it cannot be otherwise than that the *Western* members will sympathize with each other, and act together. It is human nature, and nothing else can be expected.

That there is a growing desire among many of the patriotic and enlightened men, both in the East and West, to put an end to this local division, and to see better and more liberal feelings cherished and cultivated, we have reason to hope. If report is to be credited, at the last session of the Legislature, many (though not all) of the Eastern members were willing to yield to the West a Senator in place of the venerable Nathl. Macon, who had resigned. This wish, however, it is said, took its rise mostly from circumstances growing out of the re-election of Governor Branch. When Governor Branch was first elected, it will be remembered that he succeeded in opposition to Western men, and that nearly all the Western members had voted against him, for one or the other of the two Western candidates of Mr. Branch in the East, and perhaps by that gentleman himself, that he would not be re-elected without opposition; and it is believed there were not wanting men in the East as well as in the West, who were willing to risk their chance in such a contest;—calculating that the Adams interest in the East united to the Western vote, would insure success. The calculation was not without reason, had not the bulk of the Western members determined to act on a different principle. Although in the first instance they voted against Gov. Branch, yet as his conduct at Washington had in general met their approbation, they were willing to forget past things and vote for his re-election. The embryo opposition therefore was smothered, and he was re-elected without opposition. Nor is it out of place here to remark, that President Jackson afterwards assigned this general vote as one reason for appointing Gov. Branch to the post he now holds. It was this manly conduct in the Western members that arrested the attention of many of Gov. Branch's friends in the East, and made them willing to reciprocate such liberality by voting for a Western man in place of Mr. Macon; but whether these feelings have passed off with the occasion or still exist, is yet to be seen. Why they were disappointed, it is not now necessary to inquire. If, however, those feelings were commendable at the last session, and had their influence then, certainly that influence should not be lost by the lapse of a single year. As another evidence that a sentiment in favour of conciliation is to be found in the East, we might make a quotation from the circular of a distinguished member of the last Legislature addressed to his constituents. The sentiments there expressed are creditable to the head and heart of their author, and to complete the just encomium, it only remains for him to practice on those principles in the Senate of the next Legislature, where, to the honor of his country, he has been returned without opposition. That circular very plainly remarks, that it is *demagogues* alone who strive to keep alive this unnatural warfare between the East and the West—a class of men who, having no personal merits to recommend them to office, hope to sail on the current of party.

But, certainly, every true and patriotic friend of North Carolina must wish to see an end put to such a state of things, and that more enlarged views may influence the members of the Legislature from all parts of the State.

The first reason, therefore, why the

Senator should be given to the West is, that it will promote the rise of good feelings between the Eastern and Western parts of the State; that it will be one step towards digging the grave of local antipathies—towards uniting our people, and supplanting in their bosoms narrow jealousies, by the higher feelings of State pride and patriotism.

The next reason is one that grows out of the very nature of our government, and appeals with great force to the good sense and republican principles of all parties. Our government is, in theory, and intended to be in practice, a *representative* government. As such it requires that not only the whole in general, but every part in particular, should be represented. It is on this principle, that our State Constitution makes *residence* in the counties a qualification for membership in the Legislature. It is on this principle, and no other, that our Legislature have laid off the State into thirteen districts for the choice of Representatives in Congress—each district being composed of counties contiguous to each other. It is likewise on the same principle that the State is laid off into fifteen districts for the choice of electors to vote for President and Vice President. And here it may be remarked, that if the principle could, with consistency and safety, be dispensed with in any case, this one would oppose less objections than any other; and yet, when the Legislature, some years ago, changed the mode, assuming to themselves the power, how great was the excitement produced among the people throughout the State. If, then, the *Representative* principle has been thus strictly adhered to, in all elections to be made by the people; that is, in the choice of electors, and of Representatives to Congress, can any good reason be assigned why it should not be preserved, as much as circumstances will permit, in the election of Senators? It is true, theoretically speaking, the Senators are the Representatives of the State; but what is the State but another name for the people of the State?

If it be wrong to elect a member from an Eastern to represent a Western district, is it less wrong to choose a Senator from the East to represent the West? or rather, to take them both from the East, when one equally well qualified may be found in the West? It cannot be denied that the pursuits and interest of our people in the East and West, are, in many respects, essentially different from each other; and consequently that a Senator, taken from the seaboard, cannot so well understand the feelings and wants of the upper counties as one who lives among them—and vice versa (and who will deny it?) do not reason and impartial justice suggest, that the two Senators should be located—one in the upper, and one in the lower division of our State; Do not *representative* principles, of which we have spoken, loudly call for such a location.

Now, has this hitherto been the practice in North Carolina? Let facts speak for themselves.

The Federal Constitution was ratified by North Carolina in Nov. 1789—40 years ago. Counting the terms of both Senators, it gives to North Carolina 80 senatorial years. During the whole of this time, the *Western* part of the State has been permitted to furnish only two Senators, both of whose terms, taken together, make 19 years, while the East has furnished *all the rest*, say for 61 senatorial years. Certainly there is not a liberal minded man in the East, however strong may be his prejudices, who will candidly say this is fair or consistent with those just principles of republicanism acknowledged as the basis of our government.

The constitution of North Carolina was adopted in the year 1776, 53 years ago. Now in the whole course of 53 years, there have been but *three Western* Governors, who together filled that office only eight years, while the Eastern Governors filled it 45 years.

Were it necessary, the same, nay, much stronger results could be shown in reference to all the other executive offices.

How has all this happened? Will any one say that during all this time, the West have not had men able and willing to serve the State? No, it cannot be so said. The truth is, these results have been produced by the watch words, "*Eastern*," "*Western*;" or, in other words, by the influence of local jealousy. Although, for the past 30 years, a majority of the white population of the State has been located in the Western counties, and for the past 20 years, that majority has stood at nearly two thirds of the whole; yet so it is, the political power is in the East, and as we have seen, that power, pretty uniformly, has been exercised to the advantage of the East. The history of North Carolina shows that while the people of the Western counties have been subjected (to say the least) to a full share of all taxes and burdens of government, they have been denied not only an equal voice in making the laws, but scarcely admitted to a participation in the important offices of government. In a word, they have been treated more like con-

quered subjects than like brethren! Let the candid and dispassionate men in the East, particularly those who have borne a part in public life, refresh their memories by looking back, and say whether this be not true? Let them also answer, whether this treatment from one part of the community to the other, be a just and wise course of policy? Is it consistent with the political principles of our institutions or with our general notions of right and wrong? Is it practising on that divine rule of doing unto others as we would wish others to do unto us? But possibly some of the Eastern people may have been led to think that the important interests of the seaboard would not be safe in the hands of a Western Senator. Supposing that such an erroneous opinion does exist, the only way it can possibly be disproved in advance, is by looking to the general sentiments and conduct of Western men while in other public situations:—in the State Legislature, for example.

Who, we would ask, have been more friendly to developing the resources of the State in the East, than the Western members of our Legislature? Who have more liberally supported objects of internal improvements in the East than the leading men from the West? Let the Journals of the General Assembly answer. Are there not several highly important works in the East, that never could have been carried through but for the firm and constant support of Western men? What now would be the condition of the Clubfoot and Harlow Creeks Canal but for the firm and steady support of Western men? Let that gallant sailor, who, in time of war, so bravely served his country abroad, and now in time of peace supports her best interests at home—let him answer. What now would be the state of the works below Wilmington—the flats and the bulkhead, but for the unwavering support of Western men? For several years past, where did the much aggrieved and suffering people around the borders of Lake Mattamuskeet find truer friends than among certain of the Western members? And it is a striking fact in point: the first bill ever brought before the Legislature, looking to a direct communication from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, was introduced by a Western man, then, and yet a member of the Commons.

These facts are not mentioned here in a spirit of parade or as rhetorical flourishes, but as sober evidence to show that the best interests of the seaboard would be more than safe in the hands of a Western Senator.

The same liberal feeling that influenced him, or his brethren in the State Legislature, would be strengthened and enlarged by the stimulus of State pride and patriotism, when acting in Congress.

These remarks might be extended much farther; but amplification on a subject of this nature is not necessary. Enough has been said to invite the reflection of candid and dispassionate men in the East to the question; and it is certain, whether they consider it on views of policy—looking to the future; or motives of justice—looking to the past; or on the fair and equitable principles of republican doctrine—they will, in every case, be brought to the same conclusion, that the West, at this time, is entitled to the Senator. A NATIVE CITIZEN.

**Fine Arts.**—The Boston Bulletin, says: "We saw a common sized cherry-stone last evening, which contained twenty dozen silver spoons, manufactured by a lad in this city!!!"

### Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School, for the instruction of Young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favour.

**Her terms are the same as heretofore:**  
Reading and Spelling, per quarter \$5.  
Together with the above, Recitations and writing, \$8.  
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, \$5.  
Plain Needle work, marking samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches, \$6.  
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a Lady to execute work with facility, equal to the imported, \$10.  
Drawing and Painting on paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and paper, a new and elegant method, \$10.  
N. B. The present quarter of the School will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.  
Salisbury, Sept. 21st, 1829. 6190

### Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.  
WM. B. WOOD, &c.  
THOS. WOOD, &c.  
August 19th, 1829. 5m93

## Salisbury:

OCTOBER 27, 1829.

The Report of the operations of the "Young Men's Missionary Society" within the bounds of the Presbytery of Concord, has been received; but from a press of business, we are unable to give it this week: It shall appear in our next.

The communication of "B. C." shall be attended to, as soon as we can spare time to transcribe it, and give it a form more suitable for appearing before the world.

### CAPPS' GOLD MINE.

The following description of the celebrated *Capps Mine*, in Mecklenburg county, in this State, is from the pen of Mr. Nash, late Civil Engineer, and is contained in the *Extracts* from his Report on the Gold Region, politely furnished us by our friend Gen. Louis D. Wilson, and published, with the exception of the following, in last week's *Carolinian*.

"The reader, in order to have a correct idea of the situation of this Mine, must imagine a small stream, taking its rise in a gently undulating country, about five miles from Charlotte, in a north-west direction, the stream running to the south and south-west: On the west bank of this stream, a hill of small elevation is seen running parallel with it; along the top of this hill is a *flint ridge*, which may be followed by the numerous masses of quartz scattered on its surface, for the distance of half a mile, or more. Gold was first discovered on the surface, amongst the masses of quartz, and on breaking open the masses themselves. The earth, when washed, yielded gold in great abundance. Numerous pits have been sunk along this ridge, for the distance of a quarter of a mile, or more. After removing the masses of quartz and earth for a few feet on the surface, a large vein of quartz is laid open, which declines to the west.

Several of the pits have been sunk to the depth of sixty or seventy feet into the vein; which is broken up by sledges, pick axes, and crow-bars, and raised to the surface by buckets and windlasses. The ore, as it comes up, presents the appearance of porous, spongy quartz; oftentimes containing (one half of its entire bulk) the red oxide of iron, and the auriferous iron pyrites, in a state of greater or less decomposition: At times, the pyrites will be almost entirely decomposed; at others, the work of decomposition can scarcely be said to have commenced. The quartz often appears not unlike honey-comb, or flawed with little cavities; and is generally called the honey-comb rock. The *red dirt*, as it is called, (which appears to be earth mixed with the oxide of iron, by filtration of water from the ore, is also found, in large quantities, in the mine.

The gold is often found lining the cells of the quartz, in small particles; and not unfrequently it pervades the substance of the quartz itself, and is seen in the form of small grains in the solid rock, on breaking it open. Specimens of great richness and beauty, are often obtained from amongst the masses of the ore, as it is raised to the surface.

Some of the pits have been sunk sixty or seventy feet deep at this mine, without encountering much water, and the vein appears to grow wider towards the bottom; but the pyrites was found to be less decomposed than near the surface: indeed, it is said by the miners, that veins never have their pyrites decomposed after reaching down to the level of living water; and contain but little of the oxide of iron. Some few specimens of copper pyrites, have also been obtained at this mine.

After the ore is raised to the surface, it is then sorted for pounding and grinding. It is first subjected to a furnace heat, to drive off the acids, and to prepare it more readily for pounding; by rendering the rock more brittle. The pounding is done by putting the ore into mortars, or a long trough, and heavy pebbles shod with iron, falling into it, which are raised by arms fixed to a shaft, and turned by horse power. After undergoing this process for a while, the ore is reduced to powder, or fine dust, quartz, pyrites and all; it is then put into a mill, and ground under water, with quicksilver, to reduce the ore to a greater degree of fineness, and at the same time collect the gold by its uniting with the mercury, (or quicksilver.) The mill is fitted up not unlike a bark mill, with stones running on their edges, or in a vertical position. A large curb, or tub, is raised three feet high, made water tight, with the bottom formed by setting up staves around a large mill-stone, imbedded horizontally in earth and clay; the tub is made so that its top diameter is two or three feet larger than the bottom: from the centre of the horizontal stone, or bottom of the tub, a shaft is raised in an upright position, and fitted into a stout frame above, and turning on a pivot at the lower end; a large mill stone is fastened to this post by a spindle, so that it will roll on its edge, turning on its axis: two of these tubs are thus fitted up, a few feet apart, with stones in them, turned by cog-wheels, driven by steam, water or horse power. A large stream of water constantly runs into the tubs, and keeps them full; the ore from the pounding

mill is now put in, and with it the quicksilver; as the stones turn round they mash the ore to great fineness by their weight and friction. Each stone has two motions—one rolling round on its edge, turning on its axis; the other directly askew, as it is carried round by the shaft; thus greatly agitating the water, and giving it a motion like a whirlpool. The gold settles to the bottom by the power of gravitation alone, and is taken up by the quicksilver, forming an amalgamation, or compound, with it, while the earthy and ferruginous particles float away with the water. The water runs off from the curb down an inclined plane, or a kind of spout two or three feet in width, the bottom of which is lined with skins, hair upwards, for the purpose of intercepting and securing any of the finer particles of gold which have escaped the mercury in the tub while washing or grinding.

Sometimes the ore is put into the tub without having been first burnt; and then not unfrequently the acids combine with the mercury, forming a compound, which floats off along with the water. Sixteen pounds of quicksilver was one day lost in the course of a few hours, from one tub, by this mysterious, and, to the miners, inexplicable process. More or less quicksilver is daily lost, in consequence of not first sufficiently preparing the ore by burning. The amalgam, or compound of gold and mercury, is subjected to a powerful heat in a crucible, with a retort fitted to it; the quicksilver is thus expelled, and comes off by the process of distillation, while the gold is left behind.

Twenty hands have been employed at this mine since the 1st of January last; and the quantity of ore raised, pounded and washed, will vary from fifty to an hundred bushels per day, by the aid of eight horses; yielding from two to three pennyweights of gold to the bushel of ore, worth near 90 cents per dw. The best business hitherto done at this mine, has been 1200 dwts. of gold per week; and from forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of gold will have been obtained before the expiration of a year from the commencement of operations.

A company of four gentlemen carry on the operations of this mine; giving to the proprietors, (most of whom are minor children) the liberal allowance of one-fourth for a part of the ore, and one-fifth for the remainder, for the term of nine years.

**Charleston Medical College.**—We would call the attention of those concerned, to the advertisement of the *Medical College of South Carolina*, (located in the city of Charleston) which will be found in another column of this week's *Carolinian*. We are impressed with the belief, that this institution offers greater inducements to the Southern student to attend a course of its lectures, than most of the Northern Colleges of the kind, which annually draw off so many of our young men, and such large sums of our money. The Faculty of the Charleston College are distinguished men in their profession; and the opportunities for Clinical instruction which the Armshouse and Marine Hospital of the city afford, are scarcely surpassed in any of the Northern towns. The terms of tuition are very moderate.

**Female Education.**—The moral and social condition of the females, and the degree of education among them, afford the surest indications whereby to judge of the refinement of a people, and of the prevalence of correct and virtuous principles in a community. Hence it must be gratifying to the philanthropist and the Christian, to know that a new era has commenced in our country, in regard to the education of females. The *ornamental* branches alone are not now deemed sufficient in giving a young lady a *finished* education: it is found, that to blend the *useful* branches of instruction, with the lighter departments of literature, better fits them for accomplished members of the community; and is more likely to render them ornaments to society, and a blessing to those towards whom they may be called to sustain a more tender and interesting relation.

These remarks have been elicited by a visit we last week paid to Mrs. WILLEY'S Female School, in this place, during a public examination of her pupils. The visitors were agreeably surprised to witness the promptness and accuracy with which these young ladies (to whom are centred the hopes of their parents, and the moral destinies of the rising generation) went through all their exercises, in reading, spelling, parsing, answering questions in geography, history and topography, and reciting lessons in grammar, portions of Scripture, history and poetry. It was interesting to see little girls from four to six years old, who had been at school only two quarters, reading easy lessons with promptness, spelling words of four and five syllables with accuracy, and reciting long pieces without hesitation. The young ladies, from eight to ten years of age and upwards, exhibited beautiful specimens of Writing, and fancy Painting; showing a progress more rapid than ever before witnessed in this place. All who have visited Mrs. Willey's School, bear cheerful testimony to her ample accomplishments as an instructress. They have particularly observed the happy facility with which she infuses into the minds of her pupils, a portion of the rich stores of her own.

We would refer to Mrs. Willey's advertisement, in another column of this week's paper, for her terms of instruction, the branches taught in her School, &c.



The Hon. John Giles, member elect from this district in Congress, was complimented with a public dinner, by the members of the Bar at Wadesboro, on the 16th inst. We have been favored with the proceedings on the occasion; but regret that they came to hand too late for the present number of our paper; they shall appear next week.

The Hon. Samuel P. Carson, is announced as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, in a communication from "A Citizen of Mecklenburg," in the last Raleigh Star. In addition to the above, the names of the following gentlemen have been mentioned, in connection with that appointment: Charles Fisher, James Martin, Jr. David F. Caldwell, Daniel M. Forney, Montfort Stokes, David L. Swain, Archibald D. Murphey, Lewis Williams, Gov. Owen, John R. Donnell, Rich'd. D. Spaight, Willis Alston.

Gen. Edward B. Dudley, the late opponent of Gen. Holmes for a seat in Congress, is announced in the Wilmington Recorder as a candidate to supply the vacancy in Congress caused by the decease of the latter; and the Newbern Sentinel states that William R. Means, Esq. Senator in the Legislature from New Hanover, is also a candidate for the seat vacated by the death of Gov. Holmes.

We have received the Petersburg Intelligencer, in its improved dress. It appears on a large imperial sheet; its editorial matter and selections exhibit much taste and talent in its conductors. Messrs. Yancey & Wilson are the editors and proprietors.

John Becker has been removed from office as Sheriff of the county of Albany, by the Governor of that state, for gross official mal-practices.

The U. S. Frigate Brandywine, Com. Jones, has arrived at New York from a three years cruise in the Pacific Ocean. The Brandywine has been absent 37 months; and it is computed she has run 52,000 miles during the cruise.

Infant Calamity.—John Silverthorn, Esq. the Senator from Hyde county, Joshua Silverthorn, and a negro man, were all three struck dead by lightning on the 30th ult. while employed in a brick-yard. Three other persons, standing near by, were badly stunned.

United States Senator.—In another column of this week's Carolinian, we have given place to a communication from the Raleigh Star, on the subject of electing a Senator in Congress, at the approaching session of the General Assembly, in place of Gov. Branch. We commend the clear reasoning of the article to the dispassionate attention of our readers. The writer has satisfactorily proven, in our estimation, not only that justice demands the selection of the Senator from the West, but that on the score of policy the East ought to concede the appointment to us. But we are decidedly of the opinion, that the West to harmonize their little local jars, and unite their strength on any one of the gentlemen whose names are before the public as candidates, (either of whom would do honor to the State as its representative in the Senate) a goodly portion of the Eastern members would vote for him, and consequently insure his election. All that we hear from the East, tends to strengthen this opinion. A distinguished gentleman in that section of the state, in writing to us a few days since, remarks, on the subject of the Senatorial appointment: "You are clearly entitled to the Senator; and if you agree among yourselves, the appointment will be accorded you, without doubt, —I hope, and believe, without opposition."—"But you all appear too honest for conceit, and too independent to be led; so that your ranks are broken, and your ends miscarry." Now if the sentiments contained in the above extract, are generally prevalent at the East, (and we believe they are, among the intelligent classes) they certainly afford to us much encouragement; but, at the same time, teach us a salutary lesson, to sacrifice our personal, private preferences, for the general good of this section of the State.

Georgia.—GEORGE R. GILMER, Esq. one of Georgia's most talented and favorite sons, has been elected Governor of that State, by a majority of eight or ten thousand votes over Maj. Joel Crawford. We are gratified at this result; not that we have fought against the unsuccessful candidate, who, as far as we know any thing of him, is a gentleman of high standing, and very respectable talents;—but because we view Mr. Gilmer as among the most talented and estimable men of whom Georgia can boast;—he is distinguished for moral worth, as for a chivalric devotion to the best interests of his country. Would that such men were always preferred by the people, for honorable and responsible offices. Col. Henry G. Lamar, has been elected to Congress, in place of Mr. Gilmer; his majority over Judge Charlton is not yet ascertained.

Maine.—At the recent elections in this state, for Governor, members of assembly, &c. Mr. Henton the Adams candidate for the first named office, received something over 100 votes more than Judge Smith, the Jackson candidate; but as a great many scattering votes were polled, and it requiring in that state a majority of the whole number given in, to elect, it is thought the choice between these two men will devolve on the Legislature. Within one year, the Jackson strength has more than doubled in Maine. And in Maryland, where last year the Adams party had a majority, and turned every Jackson man out of office in the state, there will be Jackson majorities in both branches of the legislature this year; and many fat offices will, no doubt, change incumbents.

And yet we hear the Toby-Walkins papers treating about a re-action, adverse to the popularity of Gen. Jackson's administration. It does seem to us these papers are instinctively prone to the telling of fibs, even when the truth would answer their purpose better.

Cotton Sail Cloth.—We have been favored, by a friend in Washington, with a pamphlet, containing a correspondence between the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, and sundry gentlemen, most of whom are either officers in the Navy, or engaged in the shipping business; accompanied by divers statements of experiments, &c.; all tending to demonstrate the superiority of Cotton over Hemp, for ships sails and other rigging. Immense quantities of Hemp, for ships rigging, are annually imported from abroad; and should the present indefatigable Secretary of the Navy,—whose zeal, industry and usefulness in the Department over which he presides, have not been exceeded by any of his predecessors,—succeed in his laudable endeavors to substitute Cotton instead of Hemp, for those uses, he will have conferred an incalculable benefit on the whole country—surpassed by its important advantages to the Southern Planter only by Whitney's invention of the Cotton Gin. The increased demand it will create for raw Cotton, (which, from various causes, is becoming a drug in the market) for home consumption, will not only give a new impetus to the Cotton culture of the South, and the manufacture of that article at the North, but must of consequence contribute greatly to the aggregate wealth of the nation.

Some extracts from the pamphlet above referred to, will be found on the first page of this week's Carolinian.

COM. PORTER. We last week announced the arrival in the United States, of this brave man and distinguished ornament of our country's Naval service, from which he was so ungratefully driven by the late proscriptive administration. We have since been highly gratified to learn from Washington, that on Com. Porter's calling on President Jackson, he was received with the utmost cordiality and kindness. Indeed, we were prepared to expect this; for the hearts of such valorous and heroic spirits could not beat otherwise than in perfect unison. We cannot doubt but that the President will, in accordance with the wishes of a large portion of the American people, avail himself of the use of Com. P.'s talents and experience, for the benefit of the nation. By the way, the Toby-Walkins Journal says Com. Porter is to be appointed Secretary of the Navy, in place of Gov. Branch; also, that Maj. James Hamilton, Jr. of South Carolina, is to be appointed Secretary of War, in place of Maj. Eaton; and that Maj. Eaton is to be appointed Minister to Mexico, in place of Mr. Poinsett, who wishes to return home, having gotten into some disagreeable disputes with one of the political parties in that country. But these rumors are probably mere idle gossip, for the Telegraph says there is no foundation for them. As, however, the heroic character of our venerable President, qualifies him fully to appreciate the gallant Porter's merits, and the great value of his services, we hope and expect he will not remain long unemployed in some situation corresponding with his high deserts.

Distempered Cattle.—Considerable numbers of Cattle have died with the distemper, in this section of Rowan county, during two or three months past. We some weeks since alluded to the circumstance; and stated, as the impression of many, that the disease was what is called the Red and Black Water; but further experience proves, that it is what is known, in common parlance, as The Distemper. Some of our citizens have lost the most valuable part of their neat stock, by this brutal epidemic.

At the superior court for Rowan county, held in this town week before last, Judge Norwood presiding, two negro men, Washington and Peter, were tried for capital offences; the first charged with burglary, and the second with a rape.—Solicitor General Scott evinced much zeal and vigilance, as the representative of the State, in prosecuting the fellows; but no evidence could be procured sufficiently strong to convict them; they were consequently acquitted.

Foreign News.—It will be seen, from the items of foreign news in another column, that the report of the Russians having taken Constantinople, was at least premature; and there seems now some doubt, whether such fate awaits the Turkish capital. Our dates are: 10th Sept. from England; Gibraltar, direct, 11th; and from Smyrna, also direct, at Boston, 13th Sept.

His Excellency Enoch Lincoln, Governor of the State of Maine, died at Augusta, in that state, on the 8th inst.

We have been informed that Maj. Jonathan Harris, of Mecklenburg, died at his residence, a few days since. Maj. Harris was the proprietor of the Gold Mine which bears his name; and which is more productive, and consequently more valuable, than any hitherto known in the world. Maj. Harris had been a member of the General Assembly, and a Magistrate in the county; and was one of its most esteemed and respectable citizens.

Judge Berrien, the attorney general of the United States, is, it appears, a native of New Jersey. At the recent commencement of the College at Princeton, in that state, he delivered an eloquent oration before the literary societies. The corporation of the institution conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Total Defeat of the Spanish Invading Expedition.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser of the 3d inst. announces the receipt of a letter in that place, dated Sabine, September 7th, which states that the Spanish invading force had been totally defeated, with the loss of their baggage, cannon and money. A few only escaped to the sea, the remainder were slain.

Some of the disaffected old Spaniards, who were approaching to join the invaders, had also fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, with their money. All was quiet at Texas.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Birmingham, at New-York from Liverpool, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received English papers to 10th Sept. The state of Europe, and particularly that of the war in the East, do not vary much from our last accounts. The foreign journals are full of rumours and reports. Negotiations are started one day and destroyed the next—fleets are ready for sea, and many of them sailing, but little is done. Some of the French papers say that the Grand Visir has thrown himself into Adrianople and left Choubula to take care of itself. The Russian General at Aidos has published a proclamation to the Turks, in which he laments the obstinacy of the Sultan, and thinks it very foolish in him not to agree to the terms of Nicholas. He tells the Turks of Roumelia that they may quietly remain with their wives and children on their possessions—that they may perform their five prayers, as well as their Friday's prayers, just as usual; and even go so far as to allow them to bless the Sultan. So it appears that the Russians are endeavoring to smooth away the prejudices of the Mussulmans. In the north of Europe a Russian fleet has left Cronstadt for the Mediterranean. A report was in circulation that an English fleet was also under way, but this has been contradicted by the Courier. In France very little is doing. The press continues to fight the ministry, and the ministry to bring its conductors to the bar of justice.

The manufacturing distress is still prevalent in England. The crops are good and season fine.

The defeat of the expedition against Terceira, by the forces of Don Miguel, which was published a few days ago, is confirmed by this arrival. Ireland.—We regret to perceive, by accounts in the different Irish papers, that the emancipatory measures, have not had all that tranquilizing effect upon the population of Ireland which the promoters of the Catholic Bill anticipated. Scarcely a day passes but murders or outrages of the worst description are perpetrated: so much so, indeed, that it would seem as if the only species of emancipation had been to excite and give almost unlimited license to the worst passions that influence the human mind.

The Russian head quarters were at Aidos: the standard of the Prophet had been unfurled by the Turks, and they were waiting the approach of the Russians, who were within eight hours march of Adrianople—breathtaking carnage was anticipated. It was apprehended that Shumla would surrender. "The increasing willingness of the Sultan to enter into negotiations," is stated as official information in the London papers of the end of August. It is not probable that the Russians have consented to give peace without exacting heavy sacrifices and abundant guarantees. The Paris Constitutional affirms that Russia had offered securities to England. It is said that the only defence at Constantinople was a fortified camp of twenty thousand men. One account says the Sultan and his leading men were determined to give battle to the Russians, near Adrianople; and were fully prepared to destroy the Capital, rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy.

It is said the Grand Sultan has recognised the independence of Greece; but the terms of this recognition are not mentioned. The Sultan expressed a wish, however, that *Capo d'Istria* should not remain at the head of the Greek government. He wished a Prince to be named by England and France; and that these powers would guarantee the safety of his Empire against the incursions of his new neighbors.

### VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

JAMES MONROE, On being inducted into the Chair, on Monday, the 5th inst. as President of the Convention, addressed the members of the Convention nearly as follows:

Having served my country from very early life, in all its highest trusts and most difficult emergencies, from the most important of which trusts I have lately retired, I cannot otherwise than feel with great sensibility, this proof of the high confidence of this very enlightened and respectable Assembly. It was my earnest hope and desire, that a very distinguished citizen and friend, who has preceded me in several of these high trusts, and who had a just claim to that precedence, should have taken this station, and I deeply regret the considerations which have induced him to decline it. The proofs of his very important services, and the purity of his life, will go down to our latest posterity; and his example, aided by that of others, whom I need not mention, will give a strong prop to our free system of government.

I regret my appointment from another consideration: a fear that I shall not be able to discharge the duties of the trust, with advantage to my Country. I have never before held such a station, and am ignorant of the rules of the House. I have also been afflicted of late, with infirmity, which still exists to a degree, to form a serious obstacle. Being placed, however, here, I will exert my best faculties, physical and mental, such as they are, at every hazard, to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of this Assembly, and of my Country.

The Assembly is called for the most important object. It is to amend our Constitution, and thereby give a new support to our system of free republican government; our Constitution was the first that was formed in the Union, and it has been in operation since.—We had at that period, the examples only of the ancient republics before us,—we have now the experience of more than half a century of this, our own Constitution, and of those of all our sister States.—If it has defects as I think it has, experience will have pointed them out, and the ability and integrity of this enlightened body, will recommend such alterations as it deems proper to our constituents, in whom the power of adopting or rejecting them is exclusively vested.

All other republics have failed. Those of Rome and Greece exist only in His-

tory. In the territories which they ruled, we see the ruins of ancient buildings only—the governments have perished, and the inhabitants exhibit a state of decrepitude and wretchedness, which is frightful to those who visit them.

On the subject of order, and the method of proceeding, I need not say any thing to this assembly. The importance of the call, and the manner of election, give ample assurance that no danger need be apprehended on that subject. Our fellow-citizens, in the elections they have made, have looked to the great cause at issue, and selected those whom they thought most competent to its duties. They have not devoted themselves to individuals, but have regarded principle, and sought to secure it. In this I see strong ground to confide in the stability and success of our system. It inspires me with equal confidence that the result of your labours will correspond with their most sanguine hopes.

On Tuesday, the 6th, Mr. Doddridge submitted resolutions, to appoint committees on the leading features of the Constitution; which were laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted, (50 rising in the affirmative) inviting the Clergy of the City to attend, alternately, for opening the proceedings of the Convention each morning with prayer.—A committee of 24 members was appointed, one from each senatorial district, to inquire and report what method will be most expedient in bringing before the House such amendments to the Constitution as may be preferred.

On Wednesday, the 7th, the committee of 24 was announced, and consists of Messrs. Madison, Marshall, Giles, Tazewell, Pleasants, John Randolph, Mercer, Chapman Johnston, John Roane, A. H. Powell, M. H. Brodnax, Peachy Harrison, A. Birne, J. Y. Mason, W. Naylor, J. B. George, H. Chapman, L. Summers, P. Doddridge, J. W. Green, W. Campbell, G. Townes, J. Taliferro, T. R. Joyner.

On Thursday, the 8th, the committee of 24, of which Mr. Madison is chairman, made a report—in which they recommended the appointment of a committee to consider the bill of rights—and to report whether in their opinion any, and if any, what amendments are necessary therein; and three committees to report respectively, whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of Government as established by the present Constitution; and that such parts of it as are not referred to these committees, be referred to a committee; This report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The Bill of Rights, and the present Constitution, were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

### MARRIED.

In this county, on the 15th inst. by William Harris, Esq. Mr. James Linn, to Miss Elizabeth Bruner.

### DIED.

At his residence in the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on Friday, the 16th inst. THOMAS OAKES, Esq. aged about 60. Mr. Oakes was among the most enterprising, thrifty, and wealthy farmers in the county; and had accumulated all his property by his own industry and prudent forecast. His loss will be severely felt, as well by his family and neighbors, as by the county at large, of which he was a respectable magistrate and a useful citizen.

At Limington Maine, on the 14th ult. Lazarus Rowe, aged 104 years 1/2. Mr. Rowe was a native of Greenland, New-Hampshire. His wife, Molly Rowe, who died last spring, was born the same year with her husband, (viz. in 1725) they were married at the age of 18, and consequently lived together eighty-six years!

In Camden, S. C. 11th inst. Glorvina Eliza McCulloch, daughter of M. M. and Cynthia L. McCulloch, in the 12th year of her age.

At his father's residence, in Mecklenburg county, on the 23d Aug. after three days' illness, 16th year of his age, Alexander Scott, Jr. youngest son of Alexander Scott, Esq. of Steel Creek, York district, S. C. The premature death of this promising young gentleman, has clothed the family in mourning. To his aged parents, the loss is peculiarly afflictive. Over his youthful steps they had watched with solicitude; were assiduous in ministering to his comforts; and their efforts in preparing him for usefulness in society had fair to be realized, when their hopes were suddenly blasted. His moral character was unexceptionable, and he had been instructed in the catechetical formulas of the Associate Reformed Church. He was sufficiently advanced in his classical studies to enable him to enter the Junior Class in the S. C. College. In the course of his studies he had given evidence of energy of mind, and a classical taste. But his Great Master called him to lay down his theories, and hear the doom. Thy days are numbered! Could the wishes or efforts of friends prevail, he had been spared. But how loved, how valued one, availeth not. To whom related, or by whom beloved: A heap of dust alone remains of thee: 'Tis all thou art—and all the proud shall be.

### THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, October 24.—Cotton 12 to 12 cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 10 to 12, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 60 to 70, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.15 to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14.—Cotton 3 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 to 7 1/2, peach brandy 53 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, land 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 83 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 5, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.—U. S. bank notes 14 a 15 per cent premium, Cape Fear 100 a 11 a 2.

Charleston, Oct. 12th.—Cotton 7 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 6 a 9 1/2, whiskey, 27 a 23, bacon 7 to 8, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 43 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.—N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. Oct. 16th.—Cotton 9 to 9 1/2; Tobacco, middling 5.50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, flour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Oct. 17.—Cotton 7 1/2 a 9, wheat 1.00, corn 42, bacon 8 to 8 1/2, brandy apple 30 a 35, whiskey 30 to 31, flour 54.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Cotton 12 1/2, leathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 30 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Camden Oct. 17.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7, wheat \$1, corn 50 to 50 1/2, salt 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

New-York, Oct. 10.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 11 1/2, flour 5.00 to 6, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.04 to 1.06, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 20, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 35 to 40, whiskey 21 1/2 to 22, leaf tobacco 2 to 5, yellow beeswax 25 to 24.—North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Wilmington, Oct. 15.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.00 to 7.00, corn 55 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Lynchburg, Virg. Oct. 15.—Tobacco 4 to 8 1/2, Flour 2.37 to 3.52, wheat 75, whiskey 30 to 35, Bacon 7 to 7.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 16.—Cotton 5 1/2 a 7, flour 5 to 6, whiskey 30 to 31, bacon 6 to 7, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 57 to 60, salt 87.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.—Flour \$5 1/2 a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Horton, Oct. 10.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 11, flax 9 a 11, flour 5 1/2 to 6 25, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville N. Carolina, the 1st day of October, 1829.  
William J. Alexander Lewis Linebaugh  
James Alexander Seely, M. Moriah Lodge  
N. W. Alexander John Miller  
William Boies Robt. McKay  
James Crew James McKenzie  
Henry Erwin William McKay  
Henderson Forsyth Polly C. McKee  
Dr. Fitzgerald Sam. McFarland  
Wm. Gaither E. J. Osborn  
William Gray Steven Parker  
William Gibson James Sumter  
Henry Hicks Thomas Stevenson  
Mary M. Hall Jas. Smith  
William Harbin Michael Snipes  
Benj. Huie Astin W. Stone  
Nicholas Icehour Richard Sparks  
Baker Johnson Thomas Spauld  
Robert Kerr John Wooley  
Henry C. Kerms John Wooley  
Alex. Long  
W. KERR, P. M.

### A Red Morocco Pocket Book.

WAS found a few days since, between town and Macay's Mill, containing sundry papers of value to the owner, who can receive it, on calling at the Carolinian printing office, paying for this advertisement, &c.  
Salisbury, Oct. 21st, 1829. 1w

### North-Carolina Bible Society.

Sept. 30, 1829.  
RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.  
The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject.  
By order of the Board, J. GALES, Secy.

### A CASE.

WITH a buckhorn head, hollow at the top, with some silver mountings remaining on it, was left at this office by some person unknown. It can be had by the owner, on his identifying it.—Salisbury, Oct. 24, 1829.

### Medical College of

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will be resumed on the second Monday in November, on the following branches: Anatomy, by JOHN EDWARDS HOLMES, M. D. Surgery, by JAMES RAMSAY, M. D. Practice of Medicine, by HENRY DICKSON, M. D. Maternal Medicine, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by G. G. PROLEMAN, M. D. Chemistry, by EDWARD RAYNER, M. D. Natural History, by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D. and Botany, by JOHN WAGNER, M. D. Surgical Anatomy, by JOHN WAGNER, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, by J. WAGNER, M. D. HENRY R. FROST, Dean.  
Charleston, Aug. 19, 1829. 899

### WAGONERS,

#### Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 10

### Negroes for Sale.

NOTICE.—In compliance with a Decree of the Court of Equity of the county of Randolph, I shall expose to public sale, upon a credit of twelve months, on Monday the second day of November next, on the plantation whereon Thomas Lytle resided at the time of his death, upwards of thirty Negroes, belonging to the estate of the said Thomas Lytle, dec'd, and of the estate of Catherine Lytle dec'd; consisting of men, women, boys and girls; all young, and generally very likely. B. ELLIOTT, c. m. c.  
Price of advertising, \$1. 890



## Mansion Hotel, IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA, By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and in the center of business. The proprietor has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place; the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber desires the public that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

—The Northern, Southern, Lincoln and Cherokee STAPLES, stop at the Hotel.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th, 1829. 391

### To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Old Mangle Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair Gins, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRILEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

### Gold Washing Machine.

NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States, a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby forewarn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission.

RICHARD LEE.

Rutherford Co. Sept. 1st, 1829. 391

### Committed to the Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829, a Negro Man, who calls his name NED, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 50 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built; third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceptible; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, Sg't.

Oct. 15th, 1829. 89

### State of North Carolina, Davidson county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1829. Joseph Clark vs. Frederick Craver: Original attachment; Jacob Cook summoned as garnishee. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Frederick Craver is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Frederick Craver to be and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson aforesaid, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness David Stock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1829.

692 D. MOCK, c'k.

### State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law: May term, 1829: Eliza Cox vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

3m97 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. & c.

### State of North Carolina.

ROWAN county, August sessions, 1828: John Etchison, Administrator of John Black, dec'd, vs. the heirs at law of Jacob Black, dec'd: Justices' execution, levied on Lands. In response to the satisfaction of the court, that Adam Black, Polly Etchison, Daniel Black, Ann Everett, and Daniel Black, Guardian for William Black, are not inhabitants of this state; on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and execution awarded accordingly. 692 JOHN GILES, c'k.

### Valuable Property.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will sell, at public sale, at his house, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, the Plantation whereon he now lives, containing upwards of 400 acres of Land; with a good Grist-Mill, Apple Orchard, and Meadow, a good dwelling-house, barn and other convenient houses, on the same. Six likely negroes, viz: one man and woman, and her children, from one to two years old; several likely Horses, one valuable Yoke of Oxen, and a Cart; Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a quantity of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Barley, Fodder and Hay; Farming Utensils, Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles: On a credit of twelve months; except the land and negroes, which will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest after one year: Where my attendance will be given.

HIRAM GUY.

October 6, 1829. 391

### THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

SON of the imported Horse *Engle* will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10th day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to mares at eight dollars the season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

S. L. FERRAND, C. L. BOWERS.

Sept. 10, 1829. 391

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. Carolina, the 1st day of October, 1829.

Michael Albright  
James E. Kerr  
Henry Kern  
Ann Locke  
David Lorch  
John Luckie  
Matthew B. Locke  
Alexander Locke  
John B. Locke  
Jacob Lingle  
Francis Lingle  
John Lence  
Alexander Loretze  
Jane G. Miller  
Forrest Monroe  
Peter H. Moury  
Margaret McKensie  
John W. Moyer  
Edward Mason  
Andrew McKen  
John F. Miller  
Philip Miller  
Thomas Miller  
Henry Messimore  
Johnathan Mills  
James Magberry  
Alexander Nesbitt  
James Norris  
Sam'l. Nash  
Henry C. Owens  
Humphry Owens  
Sam'l. Overcas  
John Pool  
A. Palmer  
Jacob Pool  
Az. Pack  
David Reed  
Jacob Riblen  
Richard Robinson  
Jacob Reese  
George Ruffy  
Catharine Rhodsmith  
Michael Smith  
Thomas Scott  
Jane Sticklether  
John Stewart  
James Smith  
Edw'd. H. Stephens  
George W. Spears  
Mary E. Smith  
Henry Sechler  
John Shuman  
Jacob Skiles  
Maj. James Smith  
John Turner  
Rich'd. Thompson  
Catharine Troutman  
Jacob Troutman  
Adam Troutman  
Dan'l. Webb  
Mr. L. Ward  
Edw'd. P. White  
George Warner  
Peter Walton  
Joseph Woods  
Thomas Womac  
James Willis  
Thomas Walker  
Elijah Young  
Philip Yost  
Reuben Yarbrough.

390 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. Carolina, on the 1st of October, 1829.

John Andrew  
Christopher Leffer  
Enoch McGraw  
Thomas Moller 2  
Joseph R. McKinley  
Jacob Moore  
Stephen McKinley  
Christopher Melchor 3  
Michael Milster  
A. C. McRee  
Mumford S. McKinzie  
Robert T. Plunkett  
William Teter  
John N. Plifer  
Miss Mary Parks  
Marius Ruk  
Beth Rodgers 3  
John Henderson 2  
Ozui Rodgers  
Feliz Roberts  
Elias Snell  
Secretary of Stokes  
Lodge No. 32  
Archibald Smith  
Daniel Stough  
Elizabeth Skelington  
Samuel Shinn  
Miss Ann M. Walker  
Rev. John Wilson, D. D.  
Elias Wincoff  
George Ury, Esq.  
Mary Wilkinson  
Daniel Udy  
Dan'l. Walker  
Sam'l. Weddington  
Capt. James White  
James Wier.  
D. STORKE, P. M.

Nashville, Ten. Sept. 26. Cotton 7 a 8, Flour 5 a 6 and 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8 N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

### POETRY.

"I, too, have drunk the nectar from  
Which dews through fancy's airy bowers;  
I enjoyed the soft enlivening dream  
Of slumber, and felt its magic power."

The following lines addressed to Lady Byron, are considered by Sir Walter Scott as the finest production of Byron:

There is a mystic thread of life,  
So dearly wreathed with mine alone,  
That destiny's relentless knife  
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes  
Have often gazed with fond delight;  
By day that form their joy supplies,  
And dreams restore it through the night.

There is a voice whose tones inspire  
Such thrills of rapture through my breast,  
I would not hear a scrapp choir,  
Unless thy voice could join the rest.

There is a face whose blushes tell  
Affection's tale upon the cheek;  
But pallid, at one fond farewell,  
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip, which mine hath press'd,  
And none had ever press'd before—  
It vowed to make me sweetly blest,  
And mine, mine only press'd it more.

There is a bosom—all my own—  
Hath pillow'd off the aching head;  
A mouth which smiles on me alone,  
An eye whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill  
In union so closely sweet;  
That pulse to pulse, responsive still,  
They both must heave, or cease to beat.

There are two souls whose equal flow  
In gentle streams so calmly run,  
That when they part—the part!—ah, not  
They cannot part—these souls are one!

Extract from "Woman," a poem translated from the Greek of Simonides.

But blest, supremely blest, if he  
Who gains a partner like the bee,  
Whose industry and frugal love  
Daily improve his little store.

She never jeers, she never flouts,  
She never in the sultry pouts,  
She and her consort, side by side,  
Their children see, with honest pride,

Aspiring to bright honour's crown,  
By virtue rising to renown:  
And still, as years roll on, they prove  
The dear delight of mutual love.

Her every act by grace refined,  
And native dignity of mind,  
This pattern of her sex will see  
The scandal-loving coterie.

Such peerless wives by Jove are given,  
To bless the favourites of heaven.

Where, O! my spirit, hastes thy flight,  
With trembling speed away—  
Wilt thou forever leave my sight—  
O! gentle spirit stay.

Say if again we meet below?  
Nay do not flee so fast,  
It is not kind so soon to go—  
We should be friends at last.

Then little flatter fare thee well—  
We may not meet again;  
But since thou dost not kindly tell,  
We will not part in pain.

L. E. S.

### MISCELLANY.

What'er men do, or think, or dream,  
Our motley paper sets for them.

### The Way to keep him.

About 10, last evening, a man was seen coming down by the spout of a low three story house, in the northern quarter of the city. Several persons collected; and among them a young physician, who, supposing it to be a case of somnambulism, kept the others quiet, lest the man, awakened suddenly by noise, should fall and break his neck. When he came down, however, he was found to be as wide awake as any of the stargers. On being questioned, he said that he was a member of a club which met every Thursday night. He thought he always came home sober, though his wife said he had gone to bed drunk every Thursday night since he joined the club. "The only proof she can bring of that," he added, "is that I get up, every Friday morning, with my clothes on. Just as I was going out to night, she got me to go into the garret, to set a rat trap; and when I tried to come out, I found she had locked me in. She said, through the key hole, that she would set me free if I would agree to give up the club, and join a temperance society; but I had too much spunk for that. So, after working two or three hours at the door, I got out on the roof,—and here I am." Having finished his speech, he turned off, in hopes to finish the evening with his cronies; when Mrs. Sneak issued from the house, accompanied by a stout, thin-lipped, hare-brained gossip. Each seized an arm of the husband, and, in spite of poor Jerry's struggles, they dragged him with great ease into the house, and bolted the door for the night. The audience gave three cheers, and went home to bed.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

### Pigeons.

Lewis, in his excellent History of Lynn, Massachusetts, speaking of the wild pigeons, which visited the early settlers of this country, remarks, that their flocks were so numerous as to obscure the light, and they continued flying for four or five hours together, to such an extent, that a per-

son could see neither beginning or end, length and breadth of these millions. When they alighted in the woods, they frequently broke down large limbs of trees with their weight. A single family has been known to have killed more than a hundred dozen in one night, with poles and other weapons; and they were often taken in such numbers, that they were thrown into piles, and kept to feed swine.

### Gen. Samuel Dale.

—During the late Seminole war, Dale, with no other companion than Mr. Austell, nephew of Col. Files, was in a canoe on the Alabama river upon some service connected with the American operations, when, between Randall's Creek and the Choctaw Bluff, they were encountered by a large boat manned by twelve chiefs and picked warriors, expressly selected for their capture. Mr. Austell steered the boat, and Dale with his own hands fought and killed the whole twelve savages, one after another! For this and other gallant acts, the legislature of Alabama gave him a Brigadier General's commission, and settled half pay upon him for life.

Camden (S. C.) Journal.

### A good one.

—A tip-top exquisite was endeavoring to call a coach, one day, but his lungs not being very available, or having too little muscular power to blow them, or deeming it very vulgar to speak loud enough to be heard, a sailor happening along and observing the difficulty, hailed the coach in a voice like a speaking trumpet—"Here!" said Jack, looking unutterably things at the Dandy—here's something that wants you." N. York pa.

### From the Raleigh Register.

### PLUMBAGO, or Black Lead.

In Professor Olmsted's Geological Report, he states, that he has never read of any Mine of Plumbago which can compare in extent, with that discovered in this (Wake) county. It is not only of very great extent, but the ore itself is of a superior quality. It is, however, comparatively but of small value, owing to the limited use that is made of it. We trust, however, that sooner or later, it may be found advantageous to manufacture this article among ourselves. Every fresh instance therefore, of the uses to which it may be applied, should be made known for the benefit of the public. It is stated in a late London paper, that the application of it to the works of clocks and watches, is likely to supersede oil. The plumbago is prepared by repeatedly grinding and washing it over, by which means, the gritty particles that occur, even in the best black lead, are removed, and which if allowed to remain, would neutralize every advantage the pure plumbago is found to give. This done, the prepared substance is applied with a camel-hair pencil, either in the state of powder or mixed up with a drop or two of pure spirit of wine. It readily adheres to the surface of a steel pivot, as well as to the inside of the hole in which it runs, so that the rubbing surfaces are no longer one metal upon another, but plumbago. These surfaces, by their mutual action, speedily acquire a polish only inferior to that of the diamond, and then the retardation of the machine from friction is reduced almost to nothing, and wear from this cause is totally prevented. An astronomical clock, made by Mr. Herber, of which the pivots and holes, and teeth of the escape-wheel, had been covered on the rubbing parts with fine plumbago fourteen years before, was not long ago taken to pieces by a Committee of the Society of Arts and examined; the surfaces of plumbago were found to be for the most part unbroken and highly polished, and neither the pivots nor sockets appeared, on examination with high magnifiers, to have undergone the slightest degree of wear.

A gentleman who lives in the lower part of this State, informed us, a few days since, that he has used Plumbago altogether, on the axles of his carriage, for several years. It is said, that if the axles and bushes of the wheel be true, a carriage may safely be run one hundred and fifty miles with once using a composition of Black Lead mixed with Lard, or Tallow. The same gentleman says, it is used in nearly all the mills and machines in the lower country, where there is much friction. It may also be used advantageously, for painting the roofs

of Houses, by mixing it with Rosin and Oil, and then applying it. Three coats of it thus prepared, will render wood almost fire-proof.

### FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

One of our Havana papers contains the following description of a hurricane in Spain, which we have not before seen noticed. The horrible account given, borders on the marvelous.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE COURIER.]

### "Cazoria, (Spain) 18th June, 1829.

On the 18th inst. at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. this town, with its suburbs, was visited by the most terrible scourge recorded in the annals of history. A tremendous storm of stones of various weights and dimensions, some of the size of a nut, and others weighing four pounds or more, destroyed the roofs of the houses of our town, and encumbered its streets in every direction, presenting to the eyes of its wretched inhabitants the horrible picture of a bombarded city. Some houses were entirely destroyed, and others materially injured. The raging hurricane that accompanied this frightful meteor, carried along with it many cottages, whole and entire, to different quarters of the town, and some the distance of a gun shot further. Most of the beautiful range of trees in the vicinity, now lay prostrate on the ground, and such as withstood the storm are bereft of their branches. The country is now become entirely desolate, and the laborers and workmen are dismayed at seeing how, within the short space of ten minutes, has disappeared from their sight the large fields of corn, which previously gave joy to their hearts. Men were prostrated, and some were carried into the air by this tremendous whirlwind, while no assistance could be given them. To the astonishment of the people, all kinds of quadrupeds were seen flying in the air, and carried to a considerable distance. All the inhabitants of this city have been reduced to the greatest misery; and in their spacious and fertile fields, they cannot now even find feed for such cattle as have been spared to them. To form some idea of this, it suffices to state, that the hunting of birds, hares, rooks, &c. has been resorted to for subsistence. Several persons, of all ages, have perished—and many have been mangled, and are on the eve of dying. On the faces of the inhabitants nothing but horror, fright and sorrow are depicted, as the sign of the horrible hunger with which they are threatened; and in consequence of which many are expatriating themselves, and with their families, seeking in other countries the subsistence which has been withdrawn from them by the Divine Majesty."

### The Mail Sex.

—The settlement of the genders of things is whimsically capricious. The neuter, of the law of grammar, is very impatiently borne by the vulgar; and we may observe that in the range of their technical vocabulary, they generally set it aside, and substitute the masculine. Workmen give to their tools, &c. the pronouns he, him, and his. Aquatic vessels have been dubbed feminine by sailors, perhaps *causa honoris*; or possibly by the rule of opposites, because they are privative of female society. The sun is a gentleman, and the moon a lady, by classical proscription rather than any consistency with the laws of propriety, considering that she walks by night. But the oddest and newest arrangement of gender is now before us. In a letter published in the newspapers, describing a late storm in Scotland, we perceive that the mail is made feminine:—"On the road from Crieff to Perth, the mail was frequently interrupted by large trees being blown down across the road, which had to be cut asunder and removed before she could proceed."

### Chloride of Lime.

—A few days ago we published a Circular from the Navy Department, containing an order relative to the use of Chloride of Lime, as connected with the medical police of the naval service. In several parts of Europe this article has been for some time in use for the purification of animal or other substances in a state of putrefaction. Its application to vessels cannot fail of being beneficial. Within a few years the article has been manufactured in this country, both at Baltimore and at the Chemical Works in this city. It is only about three years since the manufacture was commenced here, and there is now about 5000 pounds per week made at the New-York Chemical Works.

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